OLMS Electronic Reporting and Disclosure System

Data Specifications Document

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1. Overview

1.1 Audience

This document is intended for technical users responsible for creating data access or data transformation methods supporting Form LM-2 and Form T-1 filing requirements. Primary technical users include software analysts, software developers, information engineers, and data managers. This document helps guide technical users through the process of creating data access or transformation tools, or data preparation. It is assumed that technical users have prior experience using data definition mechanisms, including XML schemas and/or comma separated value file specifications.

1.2 Purpose

The Data Specifications Document (DSD) will not be used by all filers. Some unions, particularly smaller unions that do not have an in-house or contracted technology staff, instead may elect to manually enter information directly into the forms. The DSD will be used by those unions that choose to create import files to populate the report. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) is prepared to offer compliance assistance to help filers create the file formats described in this document. If you have general questions about the Form LM-2 and Form T-1 filing requirements or specific questions about this document, you may call DOL's toll free number at (866) 4-USA-DOL (487-2365), or send an e-mail to olms-public@dol.gov. Further information may also be obtained from the Frequently Asked Questions section of the Office of Labor-Management Standards Web site at http://www.olms.dol.gov.

This document and the accompanying files provide specifications and guidance for developing formatted import files that are compliant with DOL's Electronic Reporting and Disclosure System (ERDS). ERDS enables labor union annual report filers to enter data into electronic LM-2 and T-1 forms and submit the forms to DOL for processing and publication. If filers submit large amounts of data or wish to further automate the filing process, ERDS can import data from properly formatted files directly into the forms.

This data import process provides a mechanism for filers to load data extracted from financial accounting systems into ERDS. Filers can export or compile their financial data into Extensible Markup Language (XML) or Comma Separated Value (CSV) data files that adhere to the corresponding format prescribed in this document and import the data files into ERDS.

This document addresses only the content and structure of data files prepared for import into ERDS forms. Data validation services are provided by both the import process and the electronic forms preparation package itself. For detailed instructions on completing and submitting the electronic LM-2 and T-1 forms and on the import process, refer to the ERDS user manual that will be available with the filing software.

1.3 Documents Overview

The ERDS Data Specification Document is intended to be used in conjunction with several other accompanying files. Those files include the XML schema files, sample LM-2 and T-1 XML data files, the CSV format file, and LM-2 and T-1 reference guides.

The XML schema files that accompany this document are all suffixed with the extension ".xsd" and are generally referred to as "xsd" files. These files include lm2.xsd, t1.xsd and common.xsd. The

common.xsd provides the XML schema for elements that are common to both the LM-2 and T-1 forms. The lm2.xsd file provides the XML schema for the LM-2 form. The t1.xsd provides the XML schema for the T-1 form.

The csv-format file is a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet file. The file provides the format specification for comma separated value data files.

Also accompanying this document are two HTML files, one for each form type (LM-2 and T-1). These documents comprise the XML schema reference guides.

The remainder of this document is divided into two main sections and provides descriptions of the specific file formats that are accepted by the ERDS import tool. The first section describes the XML format. The second section describes the file format for comma separated value files.

Please do not hesitate to contact DOL if you have any questions about the purpose or content of this document or the accompanying files.

2. XML Import Format

This section provides an overview of the XML data import format. It assumes the technical user is familiar with XML basics, Namespaces, and the XML Schema Definition language. Technical users not familiar with these concepts can find numerous references on the World Wide Web, such as the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) at http://www.w3.org/xml.

2.1 XML File Format

XML import files must be well-formed, valid XML 1.0 document instances (as defined in http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml). Documents must include an explicit XML declaration indicating the XML version (1.0) and the document encoding. The ERDS import tool supports the following encodings: UTF-8, UTF-16, ISO-8859-1, US-ASCII. Other encodings may be supported, but are not guaranteed.

Import data files must reference a corresponding schema, using an xsi:schemaLocation attribute defined on the root document element (see below). This attribute indicates the URN of the schema namespace and the physical location of the corresponding .XSD file.

The following example shows the first few lines of a sample LM-2 import file. Note that all data elements are in the default "lm2" namespace.

Complete LM-2 and T-1 examples are included with this distribution.

2.2 XML Document Schemas

XML files used for data import must conform to the appropriate XML document format as specified by a set of schema files defined using the W3C 2001 XML Schema Recommendation (namespace http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema). Table 1 lists the locations of the schema definitions used by the ERDS import tool.

File name

Description

Im2.xsd

Top-level schema definition for Form LM-2 import files

t1.xsd

Top-level schema definition for Form T-1 import files

common.xsd

Common types shared by the LM-2 and T-1 schemas

Table 1: XML Schemas

These schemas define an import file's valid data elements, including hierarchy and sequencing of these elements, data types, valid values, maximum lengths, and number of occurrences. Copies of these files are included with this distribution, or you can download the latest versions directly from the Department of Labor's web site at http://www.dol.gov/esa/regs/compliance/olms/dsd.htm.

The ERDS import schema definitions impose minimal restrictions on required data elements, allowing labor organizations to import as much or as little data as is available. For example, an organization wishing to populate Schedule 16 could do so by creating an XML data file containing only Schedule 16 data, omitting the other top-level data elements. Other schedules could be populated from other import files or directly through the forms preparation tool. This approach provides maximum flexibility for supporting a particular organization's filing preparation process.

For help navigating and understanding the XML import structure, this distribution includes supplemental reference guides for each of the schema files. The reference guides present the definitions in a hyperlinked graphical format. Table 2 lists the locations of the reference guides.

Table 2: Schema Reference Guides

File name	Description
lm2/lm2.html	Schema reference guide for lm2.xsd
<u>t1/t1.html</u>	Schema reference guide for t1.xsd

Where discrepancies between these reference guides and the .XSD schema files exist, the schema files are the final authority.

Note that an XML schema cannot capture all the rules concerning data content. Data supplied in import files must also conform to the specific validation rules defined in the ERDS Filer Manual (such as filing thresholds, explanatory notes, and other instructions).

3. CSV Import Format

Import data files may also be created using a comma-separated value format. The data type, value, and field-level format restrictions are equivalent to those defined for XML import files. Unlike XML import files, CSV files may contain only itemized schedule data. Additional data, such as schedule totals or general forms information, must be entered manually into the electronic forms or imported through XML data.

3.1 CSV File Format

An ERDS CSV import file consists of a single header record, followed by a series of data records. Each data record typically represents a single schedule item. A record is usually a single text line, terminated by a line feed (ASCII LF=0x0A), a carriage return (ASCII CR=0x0D), or a CR/LF pair. Because fields might contain embedded line-breaks (see below), a record may span more than one line

The first record in an imported CSV file **must** be a header record containing field names. Field names are separated by commas. For example,

```
first name, last name, phone, location
```

The header record, like all other CSV records, is encoded in accordance with the rules stated in this section.

A data record contains values in one or more fields. Fields are separated by commas. For example:

```
John, Doe, (800)555-1111, main office
```

A valid CSV file must contain the header record and at least one data record. For example,

```
first_name, last_name, phone, location John, Doe, (800)555-1111, main office
```

Space characters can be spaces or tabs. Leading and trailing space-characters adjacent to comma field separators are ignored—for example,

```
John , Doe ,... resolves to "John" and "Doe",...
```

Data fields containing embedded commas must be delimited with double-quote characters. In the example below. "Anytown, WW" is delimited by double quotes because it has an embedded comma.

```
John, Doe, 120 any st., "Anytown, WW", 08123
```

Data fields that contain leading or trailing spaces must be surrounded by double-quotes. For example, the correct format for a data field that must contain a space at the end of the data is would be

```
"John ", Doe, 120 any st.,...
```

Data fields that contain double-quote characters must be surrounded by double-quotes. For example, if a nickname is part of the name—as in, John "Bulls Eye" Doe, the correct format is

```
"John ""Bulls Eye""", Doe, 120 any st.,...
```

In this example, John "Bulls Eye" is the value in the first_name field. Note that each embedded double-quote (in this example, the "before Bulls and the "after Eye) must be represented by a pair of consecutive double quotes.

A field that contains embedded line-breaks must be enclosed by double-quotes. For example, the following data record consists of three fields as identified in the header record (location, notes and start date).

```
location, notes, start_date
Conference room 1, "John,
Please bring the M. Mathers file for review
-J.L.
",2003-10-31
```

In the above example, the location data field contains the value: "Conference room 1". The notes data field contains the value: "John, Please bring the M. Mathers file for review<cr> – J.L.<cr>" And the start_date data field contains the value: "2003-10-31". Though the example record takes up more than one line in the CSV file, it is a single CSV data record. This is valid because the line breaks are embedded inside the double quotes of the field.

Fields may always be delimited with double quotes. The delimiters are always discarded.

If a field value is only whitespace (tabs and spaces), the value is presumed absent. To indicate an empty string, use double quotes. Trailing missing fields may be omitted.

CSV-formatted import data for schedules with individually itemized payments (for example, Schedule 15 on the LM-2) must be provided using two related data files. The related data files are a master file and a detail file. The master file lists the top-level payer/payee details, containing one record for each individual. The detail file contains details of all itemized transactions.

Records in the detail file are linked to individual records in the master file through a payer/payee ID. This ID must be unique within each schedule related master file. The ID is used only to match records between CSV master and detail files; it is not saved in the form, transmitted to the DOL or used for any other purpose once the import process completes. Records in the detail file must occur in the same order as the individual records in the corresponding master file. The following shows an example of these structures.

```
sched25.csv (master file)
```

id, name, title

```
p1, "John Jones", "lobbyist"
p2, "Mary Smith", "benefactor"
p3, "Don Johnson", "office manager"

sched25-payments.csv (detail file)

id, purpose, date, amount
p1, "Political representation", 50, 2002-10-31
p1, "Organizational duties", 100, 2003-01-25
p1, "Educational assistance", 75, 2003-02-26
p2, "Grants and gifts", 100, 2002-06-3
p2, "Petty cash", 100, 2002-06-18
```

p3, "Office supplies", 50, 2002-08-15

3.2 CSV Record Formats

Each importable schedule has a corresponding CSV format specification indicating the record fields and their types. Field types use the standard XML Schema data types, as defined in http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/, augmented with additional simple types defined in the OLMS "common.xsd" schema (zip codes, state abbreviations, etc.). The names in the header record must match the name and order of the fields defined in the format specification.

Appendix A lists all the supported import schedules and their corresponding format specifications.

As with the XML format, data supplied in CSV import files must also conform to the specific validation rules defined in the ERDS Filer Manual (such as filing thresholds, explanatory notes, and other instructions).

Appendix A: CSV Import Formats

A.1 LM-2 Record Formats

Schedule 1 - Accounts Receivable

name string[30] total integer past-due-90 integer past-due-180 integer liquidated integer

Schedule 2 - Loans Receivable

name string[30] string[20] purpose security string[20] string[30] terms starting-balance integer during-period integer cash-repayments integer non-cash-repayments integer ending-balances integer

Schedule 3 - Sale of Investments and Fixed Assets

description string[50] cost integer integer book-value gross-sales-price integer amount-received integer

Schedule 4 - Purchase of Investments and Fixed Assets

description string[50] integer cost book-value integer cash-paid integer

Schedule 5 - Investments

either "security" or "other" type string

description string[50] book-value integer

Schedule 6 - Fixed Assets

one of "land", "building", "vehicle", "office", "other" type string[15] description string[50] ignored for anything other than land or building

cost integer integer depreciation

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book-value	integer
value	integer

Schedule 7 - Other Assets

description string[50] book-value integer

Schedule 8 - Accounts Payable Aging Schedule

string name total integer past-due-90 integer past-due-180 integer liquidated integer

Schedule 9 - Loans Payable

source string[50] start integer integer during cash integer other integer end integer

Schedule 10 - Other Liabilities

description string[50] amount integer

Schedule 11 - All Officers and Disbursements to Officers

first string[12] mi string[1] last string[16] title string[25]

One of "P", "C", or "N" status string[1]

integer gross allowances integer official integer other integer

representational integer 0 to 100

political integer contributions integer general integer administration integer

Schedule 12 - Disbursements to Employees

first string[12]

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last string[1] string[16] mi title string[25] other-payer string[30] integer gross allowances integer official integer other integer

representational integer 0 to 100

political integer contributions integer general integer administration integer

Schedule 14 - Other Receipts

Master File

id string[12] must be unique within the import file string[50] name room-or-box string[27] street string[27] city string[23] state stateAbbrev zip zipcode type string[50] receipts string

file

Payment File

must match a corresponding payer id in the master

id string[12] purpose string[25] date date amount integer

Schedules 15-19 (Itemized Disbursements by Category and Payee)

Master File

id string[12] must be unique with the import file name string[50] room-or-box string[27] street string[27] city string[23] stateAbbrev state zipcode zip type string[50]

Payment File

id

must match a corresponding payee id in the master

string[12]

string[25] purpose date date

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integer amount

Schedule 20 - Benefits

description string payee string amount integer

A.2 T-1 Record Formats

Schedule 1 - Individually Identified Receipts

Master File

id string[12] name string[50] room-or-box string[27] street string[27] string[23] city stateAbbrev state zip zipcode type string[25]

must be unique within the import file

Payment File

string[12] id purpose string[25] date date amount integer

must match a corresponding payer id in the master file

Schedule 2 - Individually Identified Disbursements

Master File

string[12] id name string[50] room-or-box string[27] street string[27] string[23] city state stateAbbrev zip zipcode type string[25]

must be unique within the import file

Payment File

id string[12] purpose string[25] date date integer amount

must match a corresponding payee id in the master

file

Schedule 3 - Disbursements to Officers and Employees of the Trust

first string[12]

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string[1] mi string[16] last title string gross integer allowances integer integer official other integer

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